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General Assembly
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Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

The situation in the Middle East

Environment and sustainable development

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 6 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith, with the consent of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the text of the resolutions adopted at the 107th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 17 to 23 March 2002 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annexes distributed as documents of the General Assembly, under items 22 (h), 36, 89 and 163 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohamed **Bennouna**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex I

Terrorism - a threat to democracy, human rights and civil society: the contribution of Parliaments to combating international terrorism and addressing its causes in order to maintain international peace and security

Resolution adopted by consensus* by the 107th Conference (Marrakech, Morocco, 22 March 2002)

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

The 107th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recalling that the Inter-Parliamentary Union, at its 95th Conference (April 1996), condemned international terrorism as a danger to the social and political stability of States, a threat to the global development of democratic structures, and an assault on the safety and individual freedoms of citizens, and called on all States to adopt appropriate measures to tackle terrorism and its social, political and economic causes,

Also recalling that to struggle for national liberation and independence from foreign occupation is a legitimate right laid down in international resolutions and that such an objective does not of itself constitute a terrorist act, but stressing that no struggle can justify indiscriminate attacks, particularly involving innocent civilians, or any form of organised State terrorism,

Reaffirming its resolution entitled "Contribution of the world's parliaments to the struggle against terrorism", adopted at the 105th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (April 2001), which condemned terrorist acts as unjustifiable in any circumstances, whatever the political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other considerations that may be invoked to justify them, and urged all parliaments to adopt measures to combat international terrorism in conformity with resolution 55/158 of the United Nations General Assembly,

Convinced that any acts of violence perpetrated by an individual, an organisation or a State against one or more countries, their institutions or people with the intention of intimidating them and gravely impairing, undermining or destroying fundamental freedoms, democracy, respect for human rights, civil rights and the rule of law in that or those countries, as well as any support given by States to such acts, must be condemned as terrorist acts,

Also convinced that international terrorism blatantly violates the values and principles enshrined in international humanitarian law and various United Nations conventions, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (resolution 217 A (III)

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* The delegation of Israel expressed a reservation to the reference in preambular paragraph 4 to the word 'State'. It also expressed a reservation to the reference, in operative paragraph 8, to "putting an end to occupation".

adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948), which states that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, and consistently reaffirmed by the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

Recalling United Nations Security Council resolution 1368 (2001) of 12 September 2001, which calls on all States to prevent and suppress terrorist attacks by means of increased cooperation and full implementation of the relevant international anti-terrorist conventions,

Endorsing United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, which calls on all States to adopt anti-terrorist measures in the fields of finance, criminal law and information technology, and to refrain from providing active or passive support to terrorists or terrorist groups,

Recalling the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 9 December 1999, which requires all Contracting States to extradite persons implicated in the funding of terrorist activities and adopt measures to investigate suspicious financial transactions,

Noting with concern that the growing links between terrorism and organised crime, including illicit trafficking in drugs, arms and human beings, and money laundering constitute major obstacles to the fulfilment of the aspirations of civilisations to development, well-being, peace and security,

Reaffirming the need to combat the threat posed by international terrorism to world peace and international security by all means and in conformity with the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the United Nations human rights covenants,

Recognising and welcoming the growing international cooperation in combating international terrorism,

Considering that condemnation of terrorism is inseparable from assistance to its victims,

Convinced that the world's parliaments and parliamentarians can make a major contribution, through international as well as national cooperation, to combating global terrorism and eliminating its root causes,

Conscious that terrorist acts are intended, not least, to shatter the structures and cohesion of civil society, which must respond to this assault on its values without forfeiting its openness, its humanity, or its attachment to human rights standards and individual rights and freedoms,

Recognising that a lack of democracy and respect for human rights and the refusal to resolve regional conflicts by peaceful means also play a major part in the emergence of terrorism,

1. Calls on all national parliaments which have not already done so to approve or to facilitate approval of the United Nations conventions on terrorism, and in particular the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of

Terrorism, which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 9 December 1999; to introduce the necessary implementing measures speedily; and to press for the conclusion and adoption of the draft Convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism and the draft comprehensive Convention on the elimination of terrorism, which are currently before the UN General Assembly;

2. *Also calls on* all States and international organisations to consider providing technical and financial assistance to States that need it, in order to strengthen their capacity to adopt effective measures against terrorism and transnational organised crime, including illicit trafficking in drugs, arms and human beings, and money laundering;

3. *Urgently reiterates* its call to all the world's parliaments - referring in this context to the resolution entitled "Securing observance of the principles of international law in the interests of world peace and security" adopted by the 105th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (April 2001) - to ensure a consensus on the scope of the application of the conventions on terrorism;

4. *Urgently reiterates also* its call to all the world's parliaments to ensure ratification of the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court and to recognise that international terrorists must be prosecuted and brought before a national or international court, for example, the International Criminal Court;

5. *Reaffirms* the principle, established by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution of 24 October 1970 (2625) (XXV) and upheld by the Security Council in its resolution 1189 (1998), that every State has the duty to refrain from organising, instigating, abetting or participating in terrorist acts in another State, or acquiescing in organised activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts;

6. *Calls on* parliamentarians the world over, in conformity with United Nations Security Council resolution 1377 (2001) of 12 November 2001 on the global effort to combat terrorism, to play their part in fostering intercultural understanding, in settling regional conflicts, and in international cooperation on global and development policy issues, in order to tackle the root causes of terrorism on a broad and lasting basis;

7. *Expresses* the need for a more intensive inter-parliamentary exchange of information and experience in regard to the implementation of effective legislative measures, and *stresses* the supportive role played by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the coordination of legislative initiatives to combat terrorism;

8. *Emphasises* the role of parliamentarians and civil society leaders worldwide in strengthening democracy, promoting human rights, supporting the peaceful settlement of regional conflicts and putting an end to occupation as the most effective means of combating terrorism;

9. *Calls on* parliaments to adopt legislative measures that allow for compensation of victims of terrorist acts, as an expression of national solidarity;

10. *Appeals* to the world's parliaments to increase their efforts to remove social injustice, alienation and extremism which are a breeding ground for terrorism, through development measures, attaching particular importance to civil society initiatives;

11. *Stresses* the importance of dialogue among civilisations to the prevention of terrorism, *emphasises* the role of civil society in this dialogue and *invites* parliamentarians, both men and women, to initiate measures to promote dialogue among and within civilisations and to encourage programmes for peace, focusing in particular on educational reform which fosters pluralism, tolerance and mutual understanding;

12. *Reiterates* that terrorism cannot be attributed to any religion, nationality or civilisation and that to attribute it to any religion, nationality or civilisation or to justify it in the name of any religion, nationality or civilisation constitutes a threat to humanity as a whole;

13. *Stresses* the need for regular parliamentary debates on international terrorism in order to keep this issue on the political agenda and to ensure strict follow-up of UN Security Council resolution 1373, in particular in respect of the report that each State is required to submit to the United Nations;

14. *Stresses further* the need for conflict prevention, and *urges* all parties concerned to stop ongoing conflicts, with due respect for the security of all persons involved in the conflicts.

Annex II

The role of Parliaments in supporting implementation of resolution 1397 (2002), adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 12 March 2002, and particularly the paragraph in which the Council expresses its attachment to "a vision of a region where two States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side within secure and recognized borders"

Resolution adopted by consensus* by the 107th Conference (Marrakech, Morocco, 22 March 2002)

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

The 107th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the situation in the Middle East, in particular the one adopted by consensus on 14 September 2001 in Ouagadougou,

Recalling also the resolutions adopted at the United Nations by the Security Council and the General Assembly,

Expressing its grave concern at the tragic and violent events that every day claim a great many lives and cause enormous destruction,

Endorsing the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 1397 on 12 March 2002,

1. *Welcomes* and *supports* the implementation of Security Council resolution 1397 and in particular its attachment to "a vision of a region in which two States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side within secure and recognised borders";

2. *Calls* on the Israelis and the Palestinians:

   (i) To introduce a logic of peace to replace the logic of war, violence and terror, by resuming political negotiations for a common future;

   (ii) To do their utmost to enable the Special Envoy from the United States, as well as the Special Envoys from the Russian Federation and the European Union and the United Nations Special Coordinator, to successfully conclude their missions of peace to the region;

* The delegations of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic stated that they could not join the consensus, whereas the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran expressed reservations on those elements of the text which might be construed to imply recognition of Israel.

(iii) To observe a ceasefire, comply with the standards of international humanitarian law and put an end to hostilities with a view to ensuring the security of the Israeli and Palestinian peoples, enabling Palestinian institutions to function freely and allowing the Israeli and Palestinian peoples to move about in all safety;

(iv) To cooperate in the implementation of the Mitchel Plan and the Tennet Outlines;

(v) To resume the peace negotiations immediately on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and other UN bodies and the IPU resolution adopted in Ouagadougou;

3. *Welcomes* the contribution of Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah to achieving peace and stability in the region;

4. *Supports* all parliamentary and inter-parliamentary peace initiatives.

Annex III

Ten years after Rio: global degradation of the environment and Parliamentary support for the Kyoto Protocol

Resolution adopted by consensus by the 107th Conference (Marrakech, Morocco, 22 March 2002)

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

The 107th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recalling and *reaffirming* parliamentary support for the commitment made by States at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, to the principle of sustainable development as the blueprint for future policy development,

Noting that UNCED adopted the Rio Declaration, *Agenda 21* and the Statement of Principles for the Sustainable Management of Forests as well as two legally binding Conventions, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity, and that negotiations on a Convention to Combat Desertification and the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States were initiated there and subsequently concluded in 1994,

Recalling the adoption by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, at its 97th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (April 1997), of a resolution entitled "Measures required to change consumption and production patterns with a view to sustainable development", which urges parliaments to honour the commitments undertaken in 1992,

Cognisant of the Declaration, adopted by that same Inter-Parliamentary Conference, in which the IPU *inter alia* cautions of the dangers of a "wait-and-see" policy and reaffirms that granting the developing countries new and additional financial resources remains one of the keys to sustainable development throughout the world,

Mindful of the Nineteenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly ("Rio + 5") in 1997, at which participants expressed general dissatisfaction with the advances made in the practical implementation of the Rio commitments and called for measurable progress and the formulation and elaboration of national strategies for sustainable development before the follow-up Conference ("Rio + 10") in 2002,

Aware of the outcome of the negotiations at the resumed Sixth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 6) in Bonn in July 2001 and at COP 7 in Marrakech in November 2001, which paved the way for the Kyoto Protocol's entry into force prior to the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Rio + 10") in September 2002,

Noting the progress made in national and international environment policy (including the phasing-out of substances which deplete the ozone layer in the stratosphere) and the adoption of various global targets to combat poverty since 1992,

Deeply concerned that the high expectations raised by the international community's necessary and ambitious objectives in environment and development have not been met,

Worried that rising consumption and unsustainable methods of economic management continue to deplete the natural resource base, and that environmental pollution - especially air and water pollution – is increasing,

Underscoring that the ongoing destruction of habitats poses a threat to biological diversity and that poor historic and current agricultural management techniques have contributed to a decline in soil quality due to widespread soil degradation and erosion,

Alarmed that many natural resources (such as water, land and soil, forests and fish stocks) are already exploited beyond sustainable limits and that global health is under serious threat from waste products and harmful emissions,

Recognising that women have been primarily responsible for family subsistence, and that environmental degradation, including the rapid dwindling of natural resources such as water and firewood, have in many countries created conditions in which women struggle to meet the basic needs of their families and have had to become increasingly self-reliant heads of households as men have migrated to the cities in large numbers, following a decline in land productivity,

Alarmed that children, who are vulnerable in their early years, are liable to suffer permanent damage as a result of environmental pollution and unhealthy living conditions,

Reaffirming the resolution on volunteers adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union at its 105th Conference (April 2001) and *recognising* the important role that volunteerism plays in sustainable development,

Underlining the need to focus on practical measures for environmental protection and on sustainable development that engages civil society, especially businesses and NGOs in follow-up,

Welcoming the United Nations Millennium Declaration on 8 September 2000 and the establishment of the Millennium Development Goals, particularly the goal of environmental sustainability,

Deeply concerned that, despite the commitments made in 1992, global emissions of greenhouse gases have continued to rise, climate change is entrenched and ongoing, and the natural resources needed to sustain the growing world population are at risk,

CLIMATE CHANGE

1. *Urges* States to note the significance of the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which provides new and stronger evidence that most of the global warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities;

2. *Urges* States to expedite ratification of the Kyoto Protocol, taking into account the Marrakech Ministerial Declaration, in order to pave the way for its timely entry into force before the World Summit on Sustainable Development (26 August-4 September 2002, Johannesburg, South Africa) and to encourage others to do likewise;

3. *Encourages* all States, including the United States of America, to recognise that, being the first to industrialise, developed countries should also be the first to take action to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and that the commitments provided for in the Kyoto Protocol are the vital first step towards addressing climate change;

4. *Also encourages* States to consider what further action, consistent with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, will be needed to meet the overall objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – the stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system;

5. *Further encourages* States to recognise the impact that climate change has on the frequency and severity of natural disasters, and *calls on* States to address the humanitarian issues of climate change by working with international organisations, local authorities and community-based organisations such as national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies;

6. *Calls on* States to agree on an action plan that will provide the necessary energy basis for achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

7. *Encourages* States to create conditions enabling countries to maximise the use of renewable energy sources and, in pursuing their national environmental, economic, social and security objectives, to increase energy efficiency *inter alia* by emphasising the importance of improvement within the transport sector;

OTHER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Poverty and environment

8. *Urges* States to support the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, including those pertaining to environmental resources, by promoting understanding of the links between poverty and more effective management of environmental resources and incorporating environment issues into national poverty reduction strategies;

9 *Calls on* the industrialised countries to support the developing countries in their development process and in their efforts to accommodate environmental protection in their development policies, and, in particular, *recommends* adopting policies to lighten the debt burden of developing countries which, in order to service their debts, are bound to overexploit their natural resources, depleting them rapidly or endangering them;

10. *Encourages* States to ensure a sound enabling environment (including good governance) that will not only mobilise domestic resources, but also attract international private investment flows, realise the gains of trade integration and make best use of overseas development assistance (ODA);

11. *Calls on* States to ensure that poverty reduction is a main topic in international agreements and organisations like the WTO and the international financial institutions;

12. *Calls on* States to improve the terms of trade for developing countries, aid effectiveness (through harmonisation, the de-linking of aid and focusing on capacity building to capitalise on the opportunities offered by globalisation), increase ODA to 0.7% of GNP as recommended by the UN (through a proposal such as the International Development Trust Fund to lever in private finance), and ensure that aid is better targeted according to the twin criteria of poverty and pro-poor policy;

13. *Urges* States to support the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) to enable Africa to end its economic and social marginalisation, and similar efforts in other regions;

Water

14. *Calls on* States to ensure that water receives due recognition as a key to sustainable development; and *urges* States to implement actions in support of the Water Millennium Development Goal and to press for the adoption of the following targets, written into the Bonn Recommendations for Action:

- To halve the proportion of people without access to appropriate sanitation by 2015;
- To be in the process of developing water resource management plans by 2005;
- To set appropriate targets for improving the equity and efficiency with which water resources are used;
- To include water issues in poverty reduction strategies and other national plans;

15. *Urges* States to obtain agreement on how the international community can support action frameworks that respect national sovereignties and provide a credible path to achieving the Millennium Development goals, focused on the three key cross-cutting fields of:

- Governance: sustainable water resources management, effective and transparent regulatory processes and cooperation across international boundaries;

- Mobilising financial resources: new and more effective financing instruments that encourage all sources of funding for sustainable development;
- Capacity building: sharing knowledge and good practice through collaboration and international partnerships;

16. *Calls on* States to recognise oceans as a key aspect of the sustainable development agenda, with important links to achieving the objectives of World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD), and to embrace the idea of the "global commons"; and *urges* States to develop international initiatives and action on:

    - Sustainable fisheries (food security, and illegal fishing);
    - Marine protected areas (such as a possible network around the world, including coral reefs, tourism and fisheries);
    - Ocean governance and partnerships (new mandate for UN Oceans Consultative Process and Regional Seas strengthening and cooperation);
    - Restriction of emissions of nuclear waste which will eventually lead to radioactive pollution of the oceans;

Other key initiatives

17. *Urges* States to step up efforts to combat drought and desertification, find suitable solutions with regard to land management, and establish green belts to stop soil deterioration;

18. *Calls on* States to promote forest ecosystem management, to conserve and protect biological diversity and genetic resources and to support programmes to handle Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs);

19. *Encourages* States to develop or strengthen non-coercive population management strategies consistent with the goals of sustainable development;

20. *Urges* States to raise awareness about the relationship between the environmental, social and cultural dimensions of sustainable development in order to meet the challenges of increasing economic and cultural deprivation, by promoting education, health, gender equality and cultural diversity, and *asks* UNESCO and other relevant agencies to work closely with IPU to deepen the international debate and assist in the formulation of national policies on these issues;

21. *Calls on* States to promote a framework for stimulating technological and social innovation to facilitate the economic progress required to tackle poverty and improve standards of living while respecting environmental limits; to de-link growth from environmental degradation; and to promote innovation and enterprise, needed to achieve gradual changes in sustainable development;

22. *Encourages* all States, particularly developed States, to use market-based tools to encourage investment in alternative energy technologies and to promote environmentally sustainable practices in general, and in particular measures to encourage consumers to consider environmental costs when making purchasing decisions;

23. *Encourages* States to ensure that trade and other agreements do not contradict environmental instruments;

24. *Calls on* States to implement the precautionary principle and the "polluter pays" principle;

25. *Believes* that it is the responsibility of all, especially those with access to the media and public forums, to encourage people to adopt environmentally sustainable lifestyles.

Annex IV

The role of Parliaments in developing public policy in an era of globalization, multilateral institutions and international trade agreements

Resolution adopted by consensus by the 107th Conference (Marrakech, Morocco, 22 March 2002)

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

The 107th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Believing that globalisation brings both opportunities and challenges to all countries and affects peoples' daily lives,

Observing that in many countries, particularly the poorest, debt is a major constraint and a real impediment to development within the context of globalisation,

Noting the growing importance of international trade and its direct influence on the development and well-being of nations everywhere, and *concerned* that the current international trading system appears to be biased in favour of developed countries and creates problems for many developing countries,

Pointing out that, as a consequence of globalisation, many countries require enhanced protection in the areas of human rights, sustainable development and social needs,

Considering the importance of parliamentary participation and interaction in international trade issues in ensuring better representation of the people and creating a democratic multilateral trading system based on equality and transparency,

Recognising the vital role of parliaments and parliamentarians as the legitimate representatives of the people and as the link between citizens' needs, including those related to human rights and social, economic and environmental concerns, and related government policy, at national and international level,

Considering the constitutional duty of parliaments, where applicable, to ratify international agreements, enact legislation and oversee its implementation,

Considering also the importance of parliamentary inputs in multilateral institutions, particularly in the areas of trade, finance, sustainable development, human rights and the environment,

Convinced that globalisation makes women's participation in multilateral negotiations all the more essential,

The 107th Inter-Parliamentary Conference therefore:

1. *Emphasises the need* for parliaments and their members to take steps to ensure that globalisation also benefits developing countries so that their peoples attain greater social and economic prosperity;

2. *Calls on* parliaments to play a much more active role in the area of international trade, finance and environmental negotiations and to participate in shaping related policies;

3. *Pointing out* the urgent need for parliaments to contribute positively at all stages of trade negotiations, including follow-up, so as to ensure that they reflect the concerns and aspirations of all citizens;

4. *Urges* the international community, particularly the World Trade Organization (WTO), to create a more democratic, fair, transparent, equitable, and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system;

5. *Stresses* the need for:

   (a) The international community, including the WTO, to take into account the different levels of development, particularly of developing countries, in the negotiation process by providing the special and differential treatment prescribed in various WTO agreements and assisting with capacity-building;

   (b) The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank and other multilateral development banks to do likewise;

6. *Emphasises* that international trade should target people-centred development which includes greater market access for the exports of developing countries, increased development assistance and better access to technology;

7. *Urges* the international community to reduce substantially the debt of the poorest countries and to cancel the public debt of the heavily indebted poor countries, while not neglecting the opportunity of recovering funds illegally sequestered by some rulers of those countries for their own personal gain;

8. *Stresses* the need to include parliamentarians in delegations to multilateral negotiations and to see to it that such delegations comprise both men and women;

9. *Calls on* parliaments to play an active role in monitoring decisions taken and activities carried out by the multilateral institutions, in particular those affecting the development of nations; in bringing trade- and finance-related multilateral institutions closer to the peoples they are meant to serve; and in making multilateral institutions more democratic, transparent and equitable;

10. *Calls on* the IPU to undertake a general study on how parliaments address globalisation and its impact on their constituents;

11. *Also calls on* the IPU to continue its efforts to provide a parliamentary dimension to the WTO and the Bretton Woods institutions.